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PROMPTLY AND NEATLY EXECUTED.

MISCELLANEOUS.

From the Union Magazine.

THE NEW ENGLANDERS.

BY MR. CAROLINE M. STILES.

"I'll do the best that I may."
"What have you to say?"
"I have fought for my country."
"I'll fight with heart and hand!"—Chas.

Lexington and Bunker's Hill and other
battle-fields had already witnessed the mar-
tial prowess of those whom a gallant Amer-
ican officer—Colonel Cilley—styled "Full
bloused Yankees."

With all their faults of character, faults
which the panegyrists of Yankee historians
cannot veil, the New Englanders almost in-
variably accomplish what they undertake!

Illustrative of this is the storming of
Stony Point.

Stony Point is situated some miles be-
low West Point, on the west side of the
Hudson. Immediately above it and within
cannon range, is Verplanck's Point, on the
opposite side of the Hudson.

These two points were deemed important
for the occupation of either army. Inas-
much as it occupied by the Americans, they
afforded means of retarding, if not of cutting
off entirely, the communication between the
western states, and the seat of Sir Henry
Clinton's army, and the city of New York.
And if occupied by the British, the commu-
nication was open, and they would have in
a great degree the command of the Hud-
son, and an easy transit into New England.

This Stony Point was regarded by both
armies as a place of importance. Previous
to the events which we shall sketch, it had
been occupied and slightly fortified by the
Americans, but it was taken from them by
the British. After the capture by the Brit-
ish, the place was strongly fortified by them,
and on the 15th of July 1779 was garrisoned
by six hundred British regular troops.
The Americans, however, who had been
formerly driven from the position, were well
acquainted with the nature of the ground,
and Washington, himself, personally made
a reconnaissance of the works. And although
they were found to be strong, he resolved
in view of the importance to the cause of
liberty of occupying the place, to attempt a
surprise—an attempt that some historians
pronounce might prove disastrous. But
they never desisted!

But this is mainly Washington's army.
who never lose a self-possession, and would
have been the same at the head of a British
force, in the council, as at his fire ordered
he was called in the final talk of the old
day. "Mad Anthony!"

His mother, however, appears not only
to have a method in it, but to have been
close to the matter inquired to the great
Captain General Wolfe, of whom it is re-
lated, that when, in the year of 1759, the
battle was mentioned to the King of Great
Britain, as a person fit to be employed in an
expedition against Canada, the king asked
him to persuade the king that a long
and melancholy list of superintendents from
managers and major generals had chain-
dered from rank, superior to those of Wolfe,
and this argument failed, urged that Wolfe
was a *milieu*. "Well!" says the king, "I
only wish he would live the rest of my
life!" Such was the madness of "Mad
Anthony!"

General Wayne always cool and self-
possessed, never flinched, under any circum-
stances, from his duty, as a soldier or as a
citizen. And Washington addressed Wayne
as follows:

"General Wayne! the exigency of the
service requires that some officer of distinc-
tion should expose his person as well as
his reputation. Stony Point is a place of
importance, and if I have not mis-
understood your character, you deem the
post of danger in your country's cause, the
post of honor!"

"Has your excellency formed any plan
of attack?"

"I have considered the matter. I think
the place must be stormed."

"If your excellency has considered it, and

advised the storm, I will storm everything
this side of heaven!"

"General, here are your orders. The
greatest part of the troops detailed for this
service, are from New England. I know
them, and you can rely upon them."

Recreants are found every where, and
thirteen men of the corps ordered for this
attack deserted to the enemy, and gave the
information of the intended movements of
the Americans. The British garrison was
at once put upon the alert.

July the 15th—11 o'clock at night,—the
American forces were disposed in two col-
umns. Each column was to be preceded by
a column of twenty men. The van
guard of each column was ordered to ad-
vance with unloaded muskets and fixed bay-
onets. And Mad Anthony determined that
the order to rely solely upon the bayonet
should be enforced, rode along the ranks,
and ordered the sergeants to strike the flints
from the muskets. As he saw the forlorn
hope of the right column advancing, he re-
ined up his horse, threw the bridle from his
hand, and springing from the saddle, thus
addressed them:

"Well, boys! we are all in for it, and we
will all get out of it, or I am not Anthony
Wayne! We will have Stony Point, and
we will make them remember it!"

A low murmur of approbation came from
the soldiers. But there were many among
them whose lips and lowering brows show-
ed that feelings of vengeance were in their
breasts. Many among them had suffered by
British brutality, and others had witnessed
or heard of outrages committed upon de-
fenceless relatives. Aged men, women and
children, had been the victims of the in-
vaders. Homesteads destroyed and desolation
and ruin had followed their footsteps. And
now the hour of retribution was at hand,
and bitter thoughts had arisen in the hearts
of many who would have been shocked at
cruelty in any other form.

The word was given to advance, and dash-
ing to shoulder, their bayonets fixed, they
noted the march. The ground was rough
and uneven. Hills and morasses were dis-
cussed and traversed. The army was divided
into two columns, one of which was to enter
the fortress on the right, the other on the
left. The forlorn hope, in advance of each
column, led the march. They were to
remove all obstacles in the way. The col-
umns moved on. The night was far advanc-
ed, and favored by the darkness, they stole
along undisturbed by the enemy. They
arrived at the morass, which separated them
from the fort. The river had fallen. They
plunged in, and advanced by marshy moun-
tains, and in every crisis. There
was in New London allusion to the Brit-
ish authority, who hazarded their persons
and their estates, upon a principle of loyal-
ty—respectable, because it was honest and
just. And the more numerous men there,
who, holding the courage openly to avow
their sentiments, wavered between the par-
ties—Liberty and King. A victory on our
side, and they should be free—reverses,
and they covered and shrank from obedi-
ence and respect to the British authority.
They moved for the moment with those in
power. The proposed expedition to New
London was intended to give countenance
to the first class, and to allure and seduce
the second.

The American troops were in scattered
positions. Clinton supposed he could reach
New London without interruption.
Relying upon these circumstances, and trust-
ing to the influence his host would produce
upon the hearts of the wavering Sir Henry
Clinton.

Long will Stony Point be remembered.
The gallant conduct of the officers and men
was proclaimed by the humanity displayed
to the vanquished.

New Haven, Fairfield, and Norwich, were
smoking in ruins, when this victory was
accomplished, and with the desolation of their
homes still fresh in their memories, they
were now sent to quarters in the city.
And on other occasions, when American
garrisons were commanded to surrender, and
under the threat of "no quarter" in case of
refusal, the answer was given by the con-
stant reminder and with effect: "Remember Stony
Point!" And Stony Point was, and is re-
membered.

The stern voice of Wayne is heard above
the roar of the British guns—
"Men! follow me!"
The columns moved on, and the bayonet
glittering amid the flash of guns, was alone
opposed to the "front hall" that fell upon
them. The gallant Wayne was wounded in
the face, but he sustained himself. In
vain should expose his person as well as
his reputation. Stony Point is a place of
importance, and if I have not mis-
understood your character, you deem the
post of danger in your country's cause, the
post of honor!"

and the loud shouts of "victory!" is heard
from the Americans.

But a still greater victory awaited them.
They had conquered the foe, and they were
to conquer the unsleeping passion of revenge,
and they do it. Quarter is asked and quar-
ter is given.

The British commander, Col. Johnson,
afterwards honorably admitted that not one
drop of blood was shed needlessly.

But among the British troops were found
those whom brave men could not pity they
could only despise. Three Americans by
birth, men of station and family, were in
the enemy's ranks, and the soldier's wrath
burned fiercely at the sight of these traitors
to their country. But the officers inter-
fere, and they were left to live, hated by their
own countrymen, and despised by the truly
brave of those whose standard they had joined.

The British historian, Stedman, thus
speaks of the conduct of the Americans at
Stony Point. "The conduct of the Ameri-
cans was highly meritorious, for they would
have been fully justified in putting the gar-
rison to the sword; not one of which was
put to death, but in fair combat."

An authentic American historian says,
"That the killed and wounded of the Ameri-
cans amounted to ninety-eight; the killed
of the garrison sixty-three, and the prison-
ers five hundred and forty-three. The flags,
two standards, fifteen pieces of ordnance,
and a considerable quantity of military stores
fell into the hands of the conquerors. Out
of the forlorn hope, led by Lieutenant Gil-
bons, seventeen out of twenty men were
lost; and Lieutenant Knox, who commanded
the second forlorn hope, lost nearly as
many."

Congress passed a vote of thanks to Gen-
eral Washington, "for the vigilance, wis-
dom and magnanimity, with which he had
conducted the military operations of the
States, and which were particularly mani-
fested in his order for the above enterprise.
They also gave thanks to General Wayne,
and ordered a medal, emblematic of the
action, to be struck, and a medal of gold to
be presented to him. They directed a sil-
ver medal to be presented to Lieutenant
Colonel Flury, and one also to Major Ste-
wart, and passed general resolutions in honor
of the officers and men; particularly design-
ating Lieutenant Colonel Flury, Major
Stewart, Lieutenants Gibbons and Knox."

Sir Henry Clinton was completely taken
by surprise by this successful campaign.
He had planned the expedition against New
London, where he had stung hope, of secur-
ing the waverers, who are to be found in
all communities and in every crisis. There
was in New London allusion to the Brit-
ish authority, who hazarded their persons
and their estates, upon a principle of loyal-
ty—respectable, because it was honest and
just. And the more numerous men there,
who, holding the courage openly to avow
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[Translated for the Daguerrotype.]

METHODS OF PRODUCING FIRE.

The art of producing, keeping alive, and
employing fire, is one of the most important
inventions ever made by man. None of
the most sagacious animals have ever
accomplished it, and the most cunning mon-
keys of the African forests, although they
make use of the fires left by the negroes,
have not advanced so far as to keep them
alive, which, suffering as they occasionally
do from the cold, would be very desirable.

The navigators found men on several of
the American islands, who were unacquainted
with fire. When Magellan landed, in
1521, on the Thieves Island, the natives
were amazed at the fire which he lighted,
and thought it an animal, which clung to
and devoured the wood. They tried to
take hold of it, and when they were burn-
ed, were confirmed in their erroneous sup-
positions. Even in the interior of Africa,
tribes have been found, to whom, if not fire,
at least, its use was unknown.

How mankind came to discover fire,
would now be difficult to ascertain. It is
probable it was discovered by different na-
tions in different ways.

According to the Greek mythology, Pro-
metheus stole fire from heaven, and brought
it down to the earth in a kind of reed.
The Egyptian priests related as follows:
"The lightning once struck a tree in the
mountains, and set fire to it; one of our
countrymen, Vulcan, was pleased with the
warmth, and when the fire diminished, laid
on new wood, and so kept it burning. Ot-
hers followed the example, and out of grati-
tude for the benefits which they have since
derived from fire, they took the discoverer
for their king."

Both these nations seem, then, to have
received fire from a tree, which had been
struck by lightning, at which one of their
countrymen warmed himself, and hit upon
the happy idea of keeping it alive by add-
ing wood. They now were acquainted with
fire, but they knew no method of reproduc-
ing it, and, if it accidentally went out, they
were deprived of its advantages, and com-
pelled to wait until the lightning again
struck a tree, and circumstances enabled
them to keep alive the fire.

It is clear that this method of preserving
fire was exceedingly costly; each family, or
at least each one that lived apart from ot-
hers, was obliged to keep alive a perpetual
flame. Where several families lived to-
gether, it was possible to entrust the charge
to one, or to each in turn. This service
was important, because carelessness or neg-
lect would occasion a common perhaps a
irretrievable evil. It, therefore, soon be-
came a part of religious worship; the
priests undertook the office, and sacred fires
were entertained, which continued to be
honored even after other methods of pro-
ducing fire had been discovered, and per-
petual fires had become unnecessary. In the
Roman six virgins, of the most distinguish-
ed families, tended the sacred flame of Ve-
nus, and it burned more than a thousand
years after it was no longer required.

Even in the days of Socrates, the civil-
ized Greeks had no simple method of pro-
ducing fire, and each person was obliged to
fetch it from his neighbor, when he had oc-
casion to light up his hearth.

Those who lived in the neighborhood of
volcanoes could obtain fire more readily,
especially if there were burning springs of
sulphur in the vicinity; in this manner it
seems to have been procured by the ancient
Greeks (Persians), who also learned it with
the Persians.

The increasing heat which results from
the rubbing together of two pieces of wood,
or perhaps the friction of two trees which
were violently brought into contact during
a strong wind, may have suggested to ot-
hers the production of fire by friction; and
thus they obtained a troublesome but cer-
tain method of procuring it. Several sa-
vage nations in America, Australia, and Af-
rica, were acquainted with no other meth-
od; and it was also employed by the an-
cient Chinese, the Greeks, and the Hebrews,
the Phidians, and the Romans, to light a fire
is expressed by "rubbing" fire, and thus
the term indicates this method of procuring
it. At a later period superstition hallowed
the old custom of rubbing, and employed it
in sacred ceremonies. Thus a vestal virgin,
who had suffered her hair to grow out, was not
permitted to kindle it in any other way
than by friction of two pieces of wood, or
the same usage at Pontecorvo and Midian.

mer's day. The Russians found the same
method in use among the Kamtschadales,
whom they discovered shortly before the
year 1700. In a dry piece of wood, in
which they bored holes, they turned round
another piece until it caught fire; and, for
tinder, they made use of dried soft grass.

The period of the discovery of striking
fire with a flint and a piece of steel, and of
catching the spark in tinder or rotten wood,
is unknown; but, at any rate, it is far more
recent than the methods we have enumer-
ated.

In the year 1697, the inhabitants of St.
Kilda, one of the Hebrides, on the coast of
Scotland, were unacquainted with the use
of the flint and steel. One of the residents
had one, kept it secret, and sold fire for
three birds' eggs to the other natives, until
an Englishman, who visited them that year,
showed them that they had only to strike
with their knives against the flints of their
island, to obtain the fire which they had
been purchasing.

It was reserved for more modern times to
invent a number of other methods of pro-
ducing fire. Such are—1, by phosphorus;
2, by the compression of air; 3, by the ig-
nition of hydrogen gas by means of electri-
city (electro-pneumatic apparatus, invented
by Brander, in Augsburg, 1778, and Fur-
stenberger, in Basle, 1780,) or by means of
platinum dust (Dobereiner's apparatus, in-
vented 1823); 4, by the ignition of sulphur;
5, by "self-igniters," which were, however,
so inconvenient, and attended with so much
danger, that they did not come into general
use.

Of all these methods, ignition by phos-
phorus has now displaced the others, and
it may be interesting to see how the pre-
sent mode has been arrived at.

Immediately after the discovery of phos-
phorus, it was used for the production of
fire; but the apparatus in which it was ap-
plied was too inconvenient for general use.
The phosphorus was dissolved in a small
liquid, so that it covered the sides, and, after
it had been burning a few seconds, the bot-
tle was closed. If a brimstone match was
put into the bottle, and rubbed against the
phosphorus, it caught fire. But, as the
phosphorus, upon frequent exposure to the
air, lost its power, this invention did not be-
come popular. Nor was this inconvenience
obviated by the admixture of wax, sulphur,
cork-dust, and other matters, with the phos-
phorus, all of which were tried.

The "Turin Lights," as they were called,
also failed in account of their costliness.
A wax taper, the wick of which was moist-
ened with oil of cloves, and strewed with
sulphur and camphor, was enclosed in a
glass tube, and some phosphorus laid upon
the top of the wick; the tube was then
warmed, so that the sulphur and phos-
phorus melted and combined together. By
breaking the tube, the phosphorus set fire
to the taper.

The "chemical apparatus" was invented
in the year 1807. Small matches were
covered with a mixture of sulphur, gum, and
kalk, and dipped in order to ignite them,
into sulphuric acid. Ven Rumer, in Vien-
na, improved it by substituting asbestos,
soaked in sulphuric acid, for the acid itself.

Mr. Jones, of London, placed the inflam-
mable matter in a small roll of paper, and
enclosed within it a glass tube, one-third
an inch in length, which held a drop of
sulphuric acid. By striking or squeezing
the end of the paper, the tube is broken,
and the sulphuric acid ignites the matter.
To these matches, he gave the name of
Phosphorians.

Friction matches, or Lucifer matches,
were also invented by Mr. Jones, who first
contrived to ignite the kulk, by rubbing it
through emery-paper, instead of dipping it
into sulphuric acid. But these matches
had scarcely been introduced upon the con-
tinent, when they were displaced by the in-
vincibly better phosphorus matches of
M. Von Rumer, in Vienna, which do not
require to be drawn through emery-paper,
but merely to be rubbed against any rough
body. These soon became a considerable
article of export from Germany to England,
America, Asia and Africa. Frequent imi-
tations have been made, and various altera-
tions in the mode of preparation have been
attempted by different manufacturers, but
simple phosphorus has been proved to be
the best material.—*Polytechnische Zeitung.*

SEAR, THE IRON, &c.—A writer on
school discipline says, "Without a liberal use
of the rod, it is possible to make boys smart."

Tricks of Trade.—The Merchants'
Magazine has an interesting memoir of the
late Gideon Lee, among several anecdotes
in which is the following illustration of his
own fair dealings, and the usual results of
trickery in trade:

No man more thoroughly despised dis-
honesty than Mr. Lee, and used to remark,
"No trade can be sound that is not bene-
ficial to both parties, the buyer and the sel-
ler. A man may obtain a temporary advan-
tage by selling an article for more than it is
worth; but the very effect of such opera-
tions must recoil upon him in the shape of
bad debts and increased risk."

A person with whom he had some trans-
actions once boasted that he had on one
occasion obtained an advantage over such a
neighbor; "and to-day," said he, "I have
obtained one over you."

"Well," said Mr. Lee, "that may be;
but if you promise never to enter my office
again, I will give you that bundle of goat
skins."

The man made the promise, and took
the skins. Fifteen years afterwards, he
walked into Mr. Lee's office, who at that
instant, on seeing him exclaimed,

"You have violated your word, pay me
for the goat-skins!"

"Oh!" said the man, "I have been very
unfortunate since I saw you, and am quite
poor."

"Yes," said Mr. Lee, "and you will al-
ways be so; that miserable desire to over-
reach others must keep you so."

HOW TO DEAL WITH RATS. Cakes, cut
thin as a sixpence, roasted or stewed in
grease, and placed in their tracks; or dried
sponge in small pieces, fried or dipped in
honey, with a little oil or rhodium; or bird-
lime, laid in their haunts, will stick to their
fur and cause their departure.

If a live rat be caught and well rubbed
or brushed over with tar and train oil, and
afterwards allowed to escape, the others
will all disappear.

A paste of corn meal and raw eggs is the
best bait for a wire trap; the rats will all
get in if there is room.

If you wish to drive them from your pre-
mises, buy one pound of chloride of lime,
and scatter it dry into every rat hole and
place that they visit, in the cellar and other
parts of the house, in and under the cellar
wall; but do not put it on or near any ar-
ticle of provisions.

Poisoning is a very dangerous and ob-
jectionable mode.

PUNISHMENT OF IMPREDECENCE.—A law-
yer driving through the town of Worcester,
stopped to a cottage to enquire his way.—
The lady of the house told him he must keep
on straight for some way; then turn to the
right; but said that she herself was going
to pass the road he must take, and that if
he would wait a few moments, till she could
get her horse ready, she would show him
the way. "Well," said he, "had company
is better than none; make haste." After
joggling on five or six miles, the gentleman
asked if they had not come to the road he
must take: "Oh, yes," we have passed it
two or three miles back; but I thought had
company better than none, so I kept you
along with me."

Western orators have said a great many
smart things, but it was a homesick Irish-
man who said,—Sir I was born at a very
early period of life, and if ever I live till
the day of my death, and the Lord only
knows whether I will or not, my soul shall
see swate Ireland before it leaves Ameriky."

"How do you feel with such a shocking
looking coat on?" said a young clerk, of
more pretension than brains, one morning.
"I feel," says old Roger, looking at him
steadily, with one eye half closed, as if tak-
ing aim at his victim—"I feel, young man,
as if I had a coat on which has been paid
for—a luxury of feeding which I think you
will never experience."

SCHOOL OF MASTERS.—As George III.
was walking the quarter-deck of one of his
men-of-war with his hat on, a sailor asked
his messmate who that fellow was who didn't
dowse his peak to the admiral. "Why, it
is the King." "Well, king or no king,"
retorts the other, "he's an unmanly
dog." "Where should he learn manners?"
replied Jack, "he never was out of sight of
land in his life!"

Remember the Printer, and—pay up.

